

## Opportunities from Forestry in Climate Change

Mendana Hotel, Honiara, 29<sup>th</sup> September 2008

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6. John Anselm Ama	San Jorge Resources Development rep.
7. Genda Leleboe Simbe	Tengibangara Youth Group
8. George M Notoibae	Maewa Milling Association
9. Dr. James Auto	President, SI Medical Association
10. Dr. Loreen Oti	Secretary, SIMA
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26. Douglas Yee	MECM, Honiara
27. Hudson Kauhonia	MECM, Honiara
28. Moffat Misikui	Wikway Co., Honiara
29. Kaipua Tohibangu	Solomon Forest Association
30. Daniel Tuhanuku	SI Chamber of Commerce

5:00 pm

Participants list getting passed around  
ForestWorks information brochures collected by participants

### **Jose Tuhanuku**

Thanked everyone for turning up despite short notice – apologies about short notice.

Explained this meeting as a presentation on forestry projects in the Asia-Pacific region being carried out from the Australian Government on capacity building at the operation level of forest harvesting and tree plantations, focused at helping communities and landowners in forestry.

The team involved in this project has just completed a one-week workshop in Gizo, Western Province, where we held meetings, workshops and a conference with chiefs and landowning community representatives from Kolombangara island and the KFPL company.

Introduces Brian Smith – being the consultant on Climate Change and Carbon Credit for the ForestWorks, who is executing these forestry projects for the Australian government. This project makes available good expertise in the Australian forestry industry to work and lead the way in bringing awareness into the countries involved in these projects. And for this presentation Brian Smith will be concentrating on issues relating to Carbon Credit and Carbon Trading.

### **Brian Smith Presentation**

In the Carbon Trading discourse there are 4 issues that need to be clarified at the base before any clear and sensible sharing of views and sentiments.

1. What is Carbon Trading, which necessitates explanation of Carbon Credits
2. The impacts of Carbon Trading from the forestry perspective and industry
3. The Global institutional arrangements surrounding Carbon Trading, and
4. The opportunities relating to Carbon Trading, especially for Solomon Islands

## *1. What is Carbon Trading?*

Climate has always been changing as a natural part of earth history, but the recent phenomenon of the changing climatic patterns over the world creates particular interests and dynamics as an effect of human endeavor, particularly industrial gas emissions into the atmosphere. Over the last 15 years it has been noted that industrial emission of carbon dioxide into the atmosphere has increased in unprecedented proportions. This means the carbon dioxide concentration in the atmosphere has risen to levels that create dangerous situations and effects on the earth's natural balance, to impact on global changing climatic patterns. The levels reached by this carbon dioxide concentration is so high, and the potential societal disasters this poses are so diabolical, that it is raising alarm bells in scientific and environmental circles and impacting on government policies and programs.

One of the most obvious impacts of this rising carbon dioxide in the atmosphere is the 'Greenhouse Effect'. This Greenhouse Effect is the situation where the greater percentage of carbon dioxide in the atmosphere acts as a glasshouse in letting the sun's heat in and not allowing it to disperse back into space. This means that the general temperature on earth gets to increase over time as heat gets accumulated over time. The Greenhouse Effect of carbon dioxide trapping heat onto the earth means that over a period the effects of the increasing heat of the atmosphere means disaster over certain features and details about the earth surface and human activities. One of such effects is the melting of polar ice and the subsequent rising sea level, which means the possibility of some small islands and atolls to sink.

Before the Industrial Revolution of the 15<sup>th</sup> and 16<sup>th</sup> centuries, the natural setting of the atmosphere had 280 parts of carbon dioxide per million. This means that where there was a million cubic meters of air, 280 cubic meters of this would be carbon dioxide. By the turn of the 20<sup>th</sup> century there are now 340 to 350 parts of carbon dioxide per million. And it is estimated that this figure will rise to 450 parts per million over the next five to ten years. Where our global climatic changes are impacts of 340 to 350 parts of carbon dioxide per million in the atmosphere, the projected situation of 450 parts of carbon dioxide per million over the next few years is deemed to be a disaster.

Carbon dioxide emission into the atmosphere is seen in industrial emissions, car exhausts, ordinary fires and the bubble in fizzy drinks. A much larger portion of carbon dioxide emission into the atmosphere therefore is from the industrial and lifestyle activities of developed countries. Australia for example emits 14 tons of carbon dioxide into the atmosphere every year, and Australia actually emits less carbon dioxide per year compared with USA and European countries. This is compared with Solomon Islands emitting only 3.5 tons of carbon dioxide per year.

In this global setting, carbon credit is a recent concept that gives monetary value to carbon dioxide (and other greenhouse gases), so that where carbon dioxide is prevented from getting emitted into the atmosphere, the carbon stored in this prevention effort is referred to as carbon credits and measured with monetary value. Buying carbon credits

gives the owner of those credits (the one who pays) the right to emit certain tonnage of carbon dioxide into the atmosphere in industrial and other activities. Carbon trading from here is the buying and selling of carbon emission permits (carbon credits) that are created by specific regulatory bodies or generated by projects such as sustainably managed forest operations. And carbon credits are traded as one ton of carbon dioxide equivalent.

## ***2. What are the impacts of carbon dioxide emission and carbon trading?***

The most obvious impact of carbon dioxide emission into the atmosphere is the rising temperature of the earth and its atmosphere. The effect of this phenomenon of course is the increasing sea level, which takes place more at the equator than at the poles, and the shift in animal habitat generally to higher altitude. Rainfall patterns also have changed in volume and timing, and food farming potentials and better yields have shifted – in Australia for instance – in latitude and altitude (moving further north and to higher grounds).

In forestry, a tree is regarded ‘pure carbon’ – holding in carbon that it has converted from carbon dioxide in the atmosphere through the photosynthesis process. The carbon credits deemed to be hosted in trees are in the proportion of 500 grams of carbon in wood being equivalent to 1.6 kilogram of carbon dioxide in the atmosphere. The carbon storage in trees therefore is of immense interests to the environmental drive toward containing carbon dioxide emission and the industrial drive at carbon dioxide emission rights according to bought carbon credits. This effort includes sequestration (sequestered carbon) where carbon dioxide is stored in natural sites, including forests. In this way carbon dioxide is secured from emission into the atmosphere and therefore contributes to reducing global warming.

Solomon Islands, where carbon dioxide emission is actually very small compared with emissions from other industrial and developed nations, does emit its own amount of 3.5 tons of carbon dioxide per year. Cutting down trees and the industrial activities involved in felling, transporting and milling in some instances, produces carbon dioxide into the atmosphere and carbon. And these forestry activities make up 40% of the total carbon dioxide emission in the country. And in this national setting carbon trading and carbon crediting has yet to be established.

## ***3. Global institutional arrangements***

One ton of carbon dioxide here in Solomon Islands is the same one ton of carbon dioxide anywhere else in the world. Therefore, containing a ton of carbon dioxide here makes the same impact on global climate as containing another ton of carbon dioxide elsewhere. For this reason a number of international organizations, agencies and interest groups have developed a network of institutional linkages to encourage and enforce the effort of containing carbon dioxide emission through carbon credits and carbon trading.

In 1988 the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) was established by the World Meteorological Organization and the United Nations Environmental Program. IPCC pull together a number of experts who work at understanding climate change, its potential impacts and the options to tackle it. In 1990 the international agreement, Kyoto Protocol, was produced under the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change, which targeted 37 industrialized countries and the European Community to reduce greenhouse gas emissions at 5% each year against 1990 levels of emission from 2008 – 2012. In 1992 an international environmental treaty was produced at the Rio de Janeiro Earth Summit (UN Conference on Environment and Development – UNECD) which specifically aimed at stabilizing greenhouse gas (GHG) concentrations in the atmosphere. The Bali meeting in 2007 was an effort at formally bringing in NGOs and Unions into the equation of stakeholders at the international level that must be supported to ensure that the effort to reduce carbon dioxide emission into the atmosphere gets advocated and supported at the widest possible levels.

In all these efforts and agreements all the countries required to decrease carbon dioxide emission into the atmosphere, including Australia, Japan, Canada and European Union countries, have not met their targets. And this is where the effort at carbon trading of carbon credits, including the effort at sequestration, comes in as a viable means at enforcing the countries involved to buy into carbon credits as the sensible compensation for their continuous industrial GHG emissions. But these efforts also include voluntary actions like the project here where the Australian government proactively sets out to establish infrastructures and projects within the Asia-Pacific region to make direct efforts at preventing carbon dioxide emissions and sequestration.

#### ***4. The opportunities relating to Carbon Trading, especially for Solomon Islands***

With NGOs and Unions taking more active roles in this effort to contain the greenhouse impact of industrial activities, it is becoming more sensible that companies need to be pulled into this equation. And this is where various companies seek to buy carbon credits or carbon certificates – bought at 1 ton per year for each credit. These are some of the opportunities open to forest owners and tree growers, as carbon credits and involving carbon trading into forest management, craft making and house building.

Of all the activities that emit carbon dioxide into the atmosphere, it is important to note that burning wood is the most efficient means of energy use as the carbon dioxide thus transmitted is the most accessible to be taken in again – by trees and general vegetation. This is compared with fossil-fuel that burns into the atmosphere where there is no natural means to turn it back into carbon from the atmosphere. Wood then is becoming a more favorable means for bio-fuel and bio-energy because all its carbon dioxide emissions are transferable through photosynthesis to be contained again in trees and other vegetation.

Forestry and forest management then are becoming attractive bases for carbon credits and trading, and also for renewable bio-energy use that can capture the whole natural cycle of carbon dioxide emission into the atmosphere and photosynthesis for vegetation growth.

In the past technology was such that machinery were bulky and huge. With the level of technological advancement now bio-energy machinery are more scaled down and can be harnessed and used with ease. In this way the scope for further and better use of wood can now include energy production – and much more advisable as such energy use complement the natural process of carbon dioxide emission and photosynthesis much more readily.

### **Jose Tuhonuku**

Thanked Bob Smith for the presentation and invited questions and comments, with the note that there is no pressure for time.

### **Ross Andrewartha SIFMP II**

On the issue of bio-energy there are good examples of such opportunities Scandinavia where households and little communities are turning to wood to fuel bio-energy – to generate electricity power – particularly in Finland. This approach makes more sense regarding fuel expenses and fuel source availability.

### **Kaipua Tohibangu Solomon Forest Association**

Solomon Islands had participated in the UN agencies and other international meetings regarding GHG emissions and all related issues. And Solomon Islands had ratified all related agreements. The hope had been for Solomon Islands to be included in the number of countries that could reap some benefits from any effort or turn-around practices, programs and projects that may stem from this effort at containing GHG emissions. The World Bank, having never been involved in this effort in the past, came into the discussion scene over GHG and forms its own structure around the issues involved. In this case it promised funds to be used for programs and projects relating GHG containment and carbon credits and trading. And it has picked 9 countries that will be prototypes for suggested containment programs and projects. Is Solomon Islands one of the nine countries involved in this World Bank drive, and is the money involved to end up as part of our international debt?

### **Jose Tuhonuku**

There is no one here that can speak for the World Bank or any World Bank structure, program and project directed at GHG emission containment. In fact the World Bank structure over the carbon dioxide issue and all related details is still up in the air. There actually is no active World Bank structure, program or project relating to carbon dioxide emissions and containing, and definitely no such details relating to a Solomon Islands inclusion.

What you need to do here basically requires your packaging of programs or projects, whether through the government, NGOs, unions, communities or companies, identifying steps, programs and projects you can take in this effort to contain GHG emission, carbon

crediting and trading, and turning to wood fuel for bio-energy. Whether the sources to fund such programs and projects from here could come from the World Bank, developed countries or companies within are matters for you to sort out as a country, organizations, companies and individuals.

The issues involved in the GHG emission containment, carbon credits and trading are complex. Government obligations are related to government, company and landowners interests in forests, and across national boundaries. And the interests of emission industries stakeholders in funding the details of projects and carbon credits in this issue are so complex. And the best path you can take within this country is to present cases as projects and work through them locally with whatever country, company or institution in the developed countries to fund such ventures.

The World Bank, as an institution, can be so overbearing on small communities and the issues around the programs and projects they get involved in are examples of badly planned or badly implemented programs and projects from developed countries and institutions on local communities. But this issue is about addressing carbon dioxide emission and containment, and how the local community can benefit from this global effort. The fundamental issues involved are simple – it's about carbon dioxide emissions and containment. But the solutions, and especially the financial obligations and structures around them are complex. And you have to work out how best to salvage some benefits for yourselves and your communities and country by linking up to how the overall climate change issue is being addressed, and particularly with what role your forests and their harvesting can play in this effort.

### **Ali Tuhaku**

Is there a development model within aid programs that donors adhere to or encourage? The energy issue for instance, given the Kyoto protocol sentiments, is there any directed aid focus? Within the emission reduction issue and side issues, is there any development model to suggest toward slowing emissions at all communities and levels? And for renewable energy sources, is there a sustainable model, for instance, to be used for aid programs and projects?

### **Bob Smith**

The responsibility over GHG emission reduction is placed on the developed countries and the industries within. The approaches to be taken by these countries and industries are varied and are tied in with UN and other international agreements and requirements. The options and opportunities available within these countries and industries are huge and varied, and not bound by any single developmental model. Again, steps into funding support or carbon trading from these countries, institutions and industries are dependent at the moment on program and project proposals with their own details and justifications.

**Dr. James Auto                      President, SI Medical Association**

How fast can carbon crediting and trading take place? Taking into account organizational needs and funding availability, and taking into account the disarray of international organizational, governmental and industrial attention to this issue, just how easy is it to stem activities, programs and projects in order to get involved in the crediting and trading part?

**Bob Smith**

Carbon trading totally depends on you as a country, company, community or individual to find the buyer for whatever forest program or project you wish to put up. There is not much regulated market around these issues, except for the requirement under the Kyoto Protocol for some countries to cut their emissions by 5% each year from this year until 2012, and pegging against 1990 emission levels. Shopping around for a carbon credit buyer and program or project funder is all up in the air for anyone to tap into.

The price range for carbon credits is US\$2.50 to US\$30.00 per pound of carbon per year. And carbon credits buyers buy according to tons of carbon per year thus contained in their agreements with forest owners, and average buying is 5 tons per year. At the moment the Chicago Carbon Exchange is the only regulated market.

**Joses Tuhanuku**

Given all these new concepts and new programs, projects and trading prospects regarding forests, it is obviously necessary to develop new national laws to surround these new ventures with a legal framework that is complementary to our forestry situation now and complementary with the plans and processes around carbon crediting and trading. Without such preparations it is easy for foreign governments, industries and organizations to take advantage of such a positive arena to the point where it becomes a disadvantage for us as a country and communities.

**Bob Smith**

In Australia there is a new Forestry Act that completely takes in discussions over wood and trees, other bi-products and biodiversity considerations. And such laws must take into consideration the regulated market on who owns what within forests, and at what shares. It is important to be clear on the ownership of the carbon in trees when it comes to distinguishing the landowner and the operating companies.

**Jose Tuhanuku**

In the Solomon Islands land is not owned by the government. Instead land ownership is effectively given by landowners to logging companies through logging concessions, where the logging companies have the rights to harvest over trees. Whether this amounts to owning the trees, or owning the total forest under concession or owning the whole land are issues that need clarification with a new legal framework.

Through logging concessions logging companies own the right to harvest forests. Here there is the possibility for a logging company to leave such a forest untouched and seek to have it carbon credited and traded. Within such a situation there is no legal framework at present to safeguard the customary landowner.

### **Bob Smith**

In the case of forests presently under harvesting concessions to logging companies there are no laws that can now safeguard any landowner if the landowner wishes to have a new arrangement to use the forest for carbon crediting and trading. The questions of who owns the trees, whether the trees can be left standing while making out new arrangements, and who can make such carbon crediting and trading arrangements over trees under this kind of logging concessions are not laid out in any existing legal framework.

The alternative to this kind of arrangement is the management of forests for carbon credits and the use of trees for green energy. When trees are used for fuel to make energy, instead of coal or oil, such forest uses can generate carbon credit.

In North Australia I worked with a group of local landowners. There was a 30,000 hectare plantation. The native forest had been harvested out and what they had then was a plantation forest. How this plantation forest could be carbon credited and for who were complex issues that we faced. In establishing a plantation ecological regime here, in the need for a forest balance where certain forest areas needed to be burnt and certain areas not to be burnt, impacted on carbon credits to be claimed in this plantation. And who to benefit from those carbon credits arrangements were complex issues to deal with, needing a comprehensive legal framework to be available to work with.

And when you have carbon credits there are countries, companies and people who would come in to offer much for their own carbon credit needs.

### **Kaipua Tohibangu**

### **Solomon Forest Association**

Solomon Islands was involved in the Rio Earth Summit, the Kyoto Protocol and recently at the Bali meetings. Our attendances were complemented by our signing of related arrangements and ratifying ensuing international agreements. Certainly these agreements make up the legal framework for the carbon credits and trading issues you are raising here?

I would assume our participation in all those meetings and being signatory to all subsequent agreements would automatically put us in a position to be under those regulations as the foundations of the legal framework that surround carbon credit and trading?

And the World Bank was supposed to give out money to the countries that participated in those meetings and ratified those agreements as our role in ascertaining the use of carbon credits. What is the situation now?

**Joses Tuhaku**

We are members of the United Nations and we participated in those meetings under the UN auspices as members of the UN. And we ratified those international agreements as members of the UN. But we need our own pieces of legislation to help ourselves address these issues, for us to legally deal with these carbon credit and trading issues and the related situations we have with forests that are already being logged or worked as plantations under concessions.

We have laws that we use to deal with our forest and the logging industry, and some of the related issues in dealing with alienated and customary land. But for carbon crediting and trading we have no laws to work with, no legal framework, especially for us to use in dealing with those countries and companies that are willing to pay us in order for them to carry those credits. And we do not have laws that related to our selling of carbon credits and a buyer's rights to further trade those credits. All these legal deficits include our situation where there are forests already under concessions to various logging companies for harvesting and plantations.

**Ali Tuhaku**

On climate change there is a legal framework and certificating process in place within the South Pacific Commission. Wouldn't you regard these mechanisms and certification means available for us as ample legal framework to work through?

**Peter Baldwin**

**SIFMP II**

Packaging carbon and crediting it into a baseline data is an expensive exercise. It is also an exercise that demands specific technical expertise.

The EU support to the forestry sector is one that focuses on verifying forests to specific environmental standards. We have in this focus the opportunity to gather and collate the related data for supporting and verifying carbon credit and sale. The issues between buying and verifying carbon credits are issues to be involved in the legal framework we need to put together. Much of the issues related to carbon crediting and trading are new even at the international scene and in international trading. And we do not have these issues addressed in any existing law here.

Our Forestry Act only deals with licenses and it is now open to review. But we need to make our own kind of laws that relate these underpinning land and forest issues to the climate change issues. Right now the government does not talk about furniture and timber used in buildings as a means of storing carbon credits. Our current government is carrying out a consultation program into a new Act. The issues involved in this

consultation and preparations are those of forest and land ownership. This is of particular interest to us now because these would form the base to identifying carbon credits ownership and trading rights.

### **Brian Smith**

The international setting around carbon credits and trading is largely unregulated. Much work is being carried out on pulling the related business and legal framework together to some comprehensive package. But to date the carbon credits and trading playing field is quite open and unregulated. In such an international setting, any country or company that wishes to negotiate to buy or sell carbon credit rights for any of the forests here is easy to play off without an existing good legal framework.

In Australia the view is that by 2010 there will be quality advice regarding carbon credit and trading processes, that there will be global leadership then around this issue and trade, and that there will be incorporated means and groups to work with. At that point it is regarded in Australia that forestry in the pacific will be sought after much aggressively for carbon crediting and trading. Then will be the opportunities to sell carbon credit into a regulated market. But right now, in Australia, there are no details into projected or protracted processes and mechanisms.

### **Tony Kagovai**

### **General Secretary, SINUW**

In the Bali conference last year the government participants did not attend. Those of us from the unions and the NGOs could not make presentations without the attendance and the approval of our government representatives. And because they did not attend we had to work through the union representatives from our neighboring countries to raise the issues we needed to raise.

The conventions on climate issues are still debated, and even the Kyoto protocol, though signed and ratified by various countries, there are still related issues that need to be polished and addressed. There are meetings that still need to be held over these issues, and one of them is in Europe at the end of this year.

The Bali meeting last year was the only time NGOs and unions got to be involved with the other national and international stakeholders of the climate change issue. The most important issue for us as a country is to map out how we are to get our benefits out of the climate change issues and the funds involved. This is the opportunity for money to be brought into developing countries through carbon credits and trading for those who own forests, cut trees and plant trees. Our situation is to utilize these environmental and trading areas which are available to us through climate change issues.

### **Douglas Yee**

### **MECM, Honiara**

There were the Co-op 13 meetings and the Bali Roadmap meetings, and we as government officials attended one set of meetings while the other representatives

attended other sets of meetings. And the meetings we attended as government officials concentrated only on issue of awareness and capacity building, particularly for the government so that we can better develop our offices and officials to work on these areas.

Over the Kyoto Protocol and other voluntary schemes the issue to work on is how they will trade? Other related issues are how to participate voluntarily outside of the protocol? It is true that we signed up to this protocol but the US Congress has never ratified it which means they could not participate in the decision-making in Bali. For us, we could not be accepted in the decision-making.

### **Hudson Kauhonia                      MECM, Honiara**

On the climate issues we discuss here, the main points to recognize are the cases of Adaptation and Mitigation. The case of Adaptation is the situation of vulnerability to the impending disasters that relate to climate change. And in our vulnerable situation we concentrate on the funds and projects that are available to us to attend to the curtailing or addressing of such disasters. On the Mitigation case, the concentration is on the reduction of carbon dioxide. And we as a country have not reached the point to concern ourselves over such issues or to benefit from such issues.

On the issue about our government not having any legislations and no policy related to climate change, we must be sensitive to the fact that our government has experienced political instability over a long period.

In terms of harnessing some climate issue-related benefits through development mechanisms, are we to depend on World Bank programs? How easy and sensible are these kinds of World Bank programs and funding? And how sizeable are these kinds of help compared with our kind of Adaptation needs?

In terms of voluntary schemes that we can carry out ourselves as internal efforts toward the big climate change picture, we do have big potentials, and potentials that are developmental in essence, and potentials that point to the utilization of clean energy like rural electrification programs.

What we need to focus on is how we can maximize the benefits that can come in to our country from the issues relating to climate change. And we must relate all the issues explained here to our own situation.

We have 2 Ministries in the government whose work overlap in the coordination of the issues related to the climate change topic. But I am actually not too sure how coordinated we are at this point. We do need clarity between our two Ministries and a clarified focus on the work toward climate change issues, including carbon credit and trading issues, and work toward a sensible legal framework that is inclusive of all these issues. It is important for our Ministry and for our government generally that all our stakeholders in the climate change issues must be involved.

**David Tuhanuku**                      **National Council, SINUW**

On climate change and environmental issues, including carbon credit and trading, we were never involved. These are very new areas of discourse even within our work offices and areas of concern. If we are not careful, some companies, institutions or individuals can make use of the situation we are in and in the end we got nothing. The forest sector and government departments do need linking and supporting. The forest sector needs improved laws that can take into account carbon credit and trading which are new and unregulated work areas, which spells weaknesses for us here which make us exploitable.

Regarding the international conventions related to the issues we discuss here, Solomon Islands need to tread very carefully, needing a lot more information, a lot more expertise input into the government and related stakeholders, and we need to document ourselves and our own issues regarding climate change and the surrounding trading and institutional issues in a very convincing manner. This is so that we can properly attract the attention and expertise we need for our situation.

We do not have the legal processes and structures in place within the country from which to benefit properly from these issues. We need to seek the information and awareness that we require, with which to attend to our situation meaningfully amidst the unregulated institutional and trading wrangling that is taking place now at the international scene.

Tonight is a start toward the work we will do within the Ministry next week. It is important that we ensure our decision-makers will attend the workshops and meetings next week.

Solomon Islands has been open to con endeavors from both outside and inside. And we need to be very clear with the issues discussed here and have our decision-makers involved. This must be to help us push for the establishment of the legal framework and laws that we require, at this point, to set things in place for any dealing with carbon credit and trading.

**Yann Gueho**                              **Consultant, Durable Development**

We in this country are in the process of development, and this is something we are only caught up with, not a process we laid out for ourselves outside of the global scene and international dynamics. How might we stop the process? Developed countries have developed through practices that have impacted on our climate situation. How can we be on this development path simply as a response to what is forced on to us from developed countries, and yet be asked to stop practices required for our development?

**Bob Smith**

The points raised here are very important. How you develop as a country is totally open to yourselves as landowners here and decision-makers. Right now Solomon Islands has an 80% unemployment rate. This is very high, meaning very low employment rate indeed. It is highly possible at this point to look forward to a growing employment

however that is to be done. This of course means greater production activity which certainly means an expected growth of greater carbon emissions, along the same and orthodox path of development witnessed in the history of developed countries. A greater development and global consensus now is that with new technologies and new international legal frameworks, we can put together and promote a new setting to ensure development in the developing countries continue but without going down that old route, and particularly to prevent such destructive efforts, and also hoping to get some direct benefits coming to you as individuals, communities and a government.

**Joses Tuhaku**

I must thank every one of you for all you have contributed to our meeting here. This meeting is generally educational for all of us involved. Next week is a set of meetings that will be run by the Forestry Ministry. It is my hope that your participation in this meeting will enhance your understanding of the issues involved and will prepare you to put questions to the Ministry. It is important for all of us to have clear ideas and views about the concepts of carbon credit and trading, and how these may impact on us.

For now we have covered all that we need to, and hope that this is a good kick start for all of you for the government workshops next week.

I must give special thank you to Bob Smith for your presentation and I ask everyone here to applaud him in our appreciation.

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